

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1.) Claim Amendments

The Applicants have amended claim 47; claim 48 has been canceled herein; and claims 2-4, 8-10, 18-20, 24-30, 32-42, 44, and 44 were previously canceled. Accordingly, claims 1, 5-7, 11-17, 21-23, 31, 43, 46, and 47 are pending in the application. Favorable reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested in view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks.

2.) Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 112

In paragraph 2 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 47 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The Examiner argued that claim 47 is contradictory because it is not possible to exchange a non-temporary identification number without revealing the identity of the first wireless device. However, this is actually possible if the exchange takes place over an encrypted connection. The Applicants have amended claim 47 to clarify that the connection is an encrypted connection. Therefore, the withdrawal of the § 112 rejection and the allowance of amended claim 47 are respectfully requested.

3.) Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

In paragraphs 3-4 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 12 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Blair, et al. (US 6,778,528). The Examiner contends that Blair discloses a method of communicating from a first wireless network device using a wireless communication protocol without revealing an identity of the first wireless network device. However, the invention by Blair relates to *translating* domain names to dynamic allocated IP address. The domain name is fixed and revealed. Hence, there is no anonymity what-so-ever for the dynamically assigned IP address. Furthermore, Blair discloses only fixed network access. Therefore, there is no teaching or suggestion in Blair of a method of communicating from a first wireless network device using a wireless communication protocol without revealing an identity of

the first wireless network device as recited in claim 12. Therefore, the withdrawal of the § 102 rejection and the allowance of claim 12 and dependent claim 21 are respectfully requested.

In paragraph 5 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 43 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Yokoo, et al. (US 2003/0191560 A1). In particular, the Examiner cites page 19, paragraphs 292-297 for disclosing the claimed invention. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Yokoo discusses only Bluetooth authentication key generation. In particular, paragraph 296 of Yokoo discloses, "An encryption key used for authentication is produced by the exclusive OR of a random number generated by the master and the MAC address of the slave." The Applicants reading of these paragraphs has not revealed any disclosure of Bluetooth identities or their usage, as recited in Applicants' claim 43. Therefore, the withdrawal of the § 102 rejection and the allowance of claim 43 are respectfully requested.

In paragraph 6 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 48 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Yamashina, et al. (US 5,758,282). Claim 48 has been canceled.

4.) Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

In paragraphs 7-8 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1 and 6-7 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina in view of Yokoo. The Examiner contends that the invention recited in claim 1 is shown by Yamashina except for switching to an encrypted connection, exchanging pseudo random identities, and using the pseudo random identities to set up subsequent connections. The Examiner contends these limitations are disclosed by Yokoo. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Yamashina only provides a description of the old Apple Talk protocol for obtaining a free temporary address in a fixed network. This is different from the claimed invention because Yamashina does not describe wireless communications.

Additionally, Yamashina only discloses the generation of a random address and a method to avoid address conflict within a fixed network. Yokoo, as noted above, only discloses the generation of Bluetooth authentication keys. There is no disclosure or suggestion whatsoever of the generation of temporary or pseudo identities, as recited in claim 1. Thus, the cited combination does not disclose or suggest all of the claim limitations. Additionally, the combination of Yamshina (fixed network) and Yokoo (Bluetooth) is not a proper combination under § 103 because they are incompatible technologies. For all the above reasons, the withdrawal of the § 103 rejection and the allowance of claim 1 are respectfully requested.

Claims 6 and 7 depend from claim 1 and recite further limitations in combination with the novel and unobvious elements of claim 1. Therefore, the allowance of claims 6 and 7 is respectfully requested.

In paragraph 9 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 5 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina in view of Yokoo, and further in view of Pelissier, et al. (US 6,496,503). Claim 5 depends from claim 1 and recites further limitations in combination with the novel and unobvious elements of claim 1. As noted above, the combination of Yamshina and Yokoo does not disclose or suggest all of the claim limitations of base claim 1. Additionally, the combination of Yamshina (fixed network) and Yokoo (Bluetooth) is not a proper combination under § 103 because they are incompatible technologies. Pelissier does not cure these deficiencies. Pelissier discloses a scenario in which a Central Network Manager periodically assigns MAC addresses to devices in the network. This is very different from the claimed invention, which relates to an ad hoc network and recites that the wireless devices themselves periodically and randomly select new device identities. Therefore, the allowance of claim 5 is respectfully requested.

In paragraph 10 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina in view of Yokoo, and further in view of Blair. Claim 11 depends from claim 1 and recites further limitations in combination with the novel and unobvious elements of claim 1. As noted above, the

combination of Yamshina and Yokoo does not disclose or suggest all of the claim limitations of base claim 1. Additionally, the combination of Yamshina (fixed network) and Yokoo (Bluetooth) is not a proper combination under § 103 because they are incompatible technologies. Blair does not cure these deficiencies. Therefore, the allowance of claim 11 is respectfully requested.

In paragraph 11 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 13 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair in view of Yamashina. The Examiner contends that Blair discloses every limitation of base claim 12, and that Yamashina shows the limitations of claim 13. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

As noted above, the invention by Blair relates to *translating* domain names to dynamic allocated IP address. The domain name is fixed and revealed. Hence, there is no anonymity what-so-ever for the dynamically assigned IP address. Furthermore, Blair discloses only fixed network access. Therefore, there is no teaching or suggestion in Blair of a method of communicating from a first wireless network device using a wireless communication protocol without revealing an identity of the first wireless network device as recited in base claim 12. Therefore, the combination of Blair and Yamashina fails to disclose or suggest all of the claimed limitations of claim 13. Therefore, the allowance of claim 13 is respectfully requested.

In paragraph 12 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 14, 16, and 17 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair in view of Yamashina, and further in view of Applicants' Admitted Prior Art (AAPA). The Examiner contends that Blair discloses every limitation of base claim 12, that Yamashina shows the limitations of claim 13, and that AAPA shows the limitations of claims 14, 16, and 17. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

As noted above, the invention by Blair relates to *translating* domain names to dynamic allocated IP address. The domain name is fixed and revealed. Hence, there is no anonymity what-so-ever for the dynamically assigned IP address. Furthermore, Blair discloses only fixed network access. Therefore, there is no teaching or suggestion in Blair of a method of communicating from a first wireless network device using a wireless

communication protocol without revealing an identity of the first wireless network device as recited in base claim 12. Therefore, the combination of Blair, Yamashina, and AAPA fails to disclose or suggest all of the claimed limitations of claims 14, 16, and 17. Therefore, the allowance of claims 14, 16, and 17 is respectfully requested.

In paragraph 13 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blair in view of Yamashina and AAPA, and in further view of Pelissier. The Examiner contends that Blair discloses every limitation of base claim 12, that Yamashina shows the limitations of claim 13, that AAPA shows the limitations of claims 14, and that Pelissier discloses the limitation of claim 15. The Applicants respectfully disagree.

As noted above, the invention by Blair relates to *translating* domain names to dynamic allocated IP address. The domain name is fixed and revealed. Hence, there is no anonymity what-so-ever for the dynamically assigned IP address. Furthermore, Blair discloses only fixed network access. Therefore, there is no teaching or suggestion in Blair of a method of communicating from a first wireless network device using a wireless communication protocol without revealing an identity of the first wireless network device as recited in base claim 12. Therefore, the combination of Blair, Yamashina, AAPA, and Pelissier fails to disclose or suggest all of the claimed limitations of claim 15. Therefore, the allowance of claim 15 is respectfully requested.

In paragraph 14 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina in view of Yokoo and Blair, and further in view of Singhal, et al. (US 6,633,761). Claim 22 depends from claim 11, which depends from claim 1. As noted above, the combination of Yamshina and Yokoo does not disclose or suggest all of the claim limitations of base claim 1. Additionally, the combination of Yamshina (fixed network) and Yokoo (Bluetooth) is not a proper combination under § 103 because they are incompatible technologies. Blair and Singhal do not cure these deficiencies. Therefore, the allowance of claim 22 is respectfully requested.

In paragraph 15 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 23 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina in view of Yokoo, and in further view of Lipsanen (US 2003/0191560 A1). Claim 23 depends from claim 1 and recites further limitations in combination with the novel and unobvious elements of claim 1. As noted above, the combination of Yamashina and Yokoo does not disclose or suggest all of the claim limitations of base claim 1. Additionally, the combination of Yamashina (fixed network) and Yokoo (Bluetooth) is not a proper combination under § 103 because they are incompatible technologies. Lipsanen does not cure these deficiencies. Therefore, the allowance of claim 23 is respectfully requested.

In paragraph 16 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 31 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina in view of Inoue, et al. (US 6,587,882) and Pelissier. As noted above, Yamashina only provides a description of the old Apple Talk protocol for obtaining a free temporary address in a fixed network. This is different from the claimed invention because Yamashina does not describe wireless communications. Additionally, Yamashina only discloses the generation of a random address and a method to avoid address conflict within a fixed network. There is no disclosure or suggestion of the use of a temporary identification number instead of the identity of a first wireless network device.

Inoue discloses a mobile computer management device in a visited site, which leases a temporal home address to be used by an externally located mobile computer. This is very different from the claimed invention, which relates to an ad hoc network and recites that the wireless devices themselves periodically and randomly select new device identities. Like Inoue, Pelissier discloses a Central Network Manager, which periodically assigns MAC addresses to devices in the network. This is very different from the claimed invention, which recites that the wireless devices themselves periodically and randomly select new device identities.

Thus, the cited combination fails to disclose or suggest all of the claimed limitations of claim 31. Therefore, the allowance of claim 31 is respectfully requested.

In paragraph 17 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claim 46 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamashina in view of Ahmed, et al. (US 6,735,202). As noted above, Yamashina only provides a description of the old Apple Talk protocol for obtaining a free temporary address in a fixed network. This is different from the claimed invention because Yamashina does not describe wireless communications. Additionally, Yamashina only discloses the generation of a random address and a method to avoid address conflict within a fixed network. There is no disclosure or suggestion of the use of a temporary identification number instead of the identity of a first wireless network device.

The Examiner cites Ahmed for disclosing the use of an address type field that is transmitted along with the address, which is an identification number. Ahmed, however, does not overcome the shortcomings of Yamashina. In addition, the address in Ahmed is not a randomly generated identification number, as recited in claim 46. Thus, the cited combination fails to disclose or suggest all of the claimed limitations of claim 46. Therefore, the allowance of claim 46 is respectfully requested.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing remarks, the Applicants believe all of the claims currently pending in the Application to be in a condition for allowance. The Applicants, therefore, respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw all rejections and issue a Notice of Allowance for claims 1, 5-7, 11-17, 21-23, 31, 43, 46, and 47.

The Applicants request a telephonic interview if the Examiner has any questions or requires any additional information that would expedite the prosecution of the Application.

Respectfully submitted,



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Date: 2-28-2006

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